SUMMER HATS .- KNOX is still ahead! His user's Summer Beavers have exactly hit the public taste, and the fashionable world are all crowding to No. 128 Fulton-st. for the KNON style, which is beautiful in apparature, comfortable to the bead, durable and becoming to all. It is beyond all question a fact, that in the elegance and neatness of finish, the hate of KNON are not excelled by those of any other manufactures.

Drab Beaver Hats at \$3; a splendid article, extra quality, at \$4. Please call and examine before purchasing. Gentlemen's and boys' Summer Hats and Caps, a large variety, at the Oue Price Store, No. 12 Long. J. W. Kellogg.

FOR THE LADIES .- Great reduction in Bonnets at GENIN's Bazaar. The ladies will please to nucleic that in consequence of the advance d state of the season, they can procure the most feshionable styles of Lace, Blonde, Belgrade, and every ether kind of Ronnets at a mere normal advance upon the first cost. GENIN's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRAY, DRAB AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS.—Bird, corner Pine and Nassau sts., will introduce the Summer style of Gentlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25th. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have expensed several styles of soft fur Hats, of various shades of fur, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience; together with an ample stock of newest styles of Pasama and Straw Goods.

BIRD, ogrner Pine and Nassau-sts.

The recent large importation of Can-

NEW-YORK LINEN HALL .- We are now spen, and solicit the patronage of the public. We may alely assert ours is the largest and beat selected stock of thems ever offered in this city. It consists of Barnaley Sheeting, Pillow Linens, Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Towelings, Shirtieg Linens, Cambrie Handkerbieß, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and width, bresty article warranted pure linen, and only one-price steel.

John Davis & Co., No. 539 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FRENCH MUSLINS AND LAWNS.—HITCHCOCK & LIADBEATER, NO 347 Broadway, offer for sale, To-Day, one of the largest and best assortments of French Muslins and Lawns in the city, and at prices to which the Ladles will not object. Those who would get a superior article for less than the ordinary price of a poor one, had better step in there To-Day. They have also a very splendid stock of Foulard Silks, Barages, Silk Tissues, Barage de Laines, and every other kind of Dry-Goods, which they are selling fifty per cent. below the ordinary raise. GREAT SALE OF FRENCH MUSLINS AND

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS .- RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, import and manufacture Hosiery and Stock knit Under-Garmenta, of every description. Our goods cannot be surphased in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. Ray & ADAMS, American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo?

The Zephyr Undershirts, farnished by RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Breadway, are indeed a superior article. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safet; to all, comfort and huxny. The American Hosiery and Undershirt Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CRAVATS-GAUZE SHIRT AND DRAWERS-THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS, &c. -A full assortment of the above goods now offered, at ssortment of the above goods now officed, of retail, by
IRA PEREGO & Son, No. 61 Nassau-st. N. Y.

Another great arrival this week at

Paris Mantilla Emporium. No. 331 Broadway, (late 351.)
uree more cases of Ladies' Silk Mantillas, with rich and
sp frings of every coler, at \$5.50; five cases of very
perb do., at \$8, and four cases of magnificent style and
ality, at \$10.

GEO. BULFIN, 351 Broadway.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-ur-da.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their time at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

THE PIONEERS OF THE FASHIONABLE THE PIONEERS OF THE FASHIONABLE
RAADY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS.—The position taken by
the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & CO., twen'y seven-years ago,
as the leading house in the fashionable ready-made clothing
business they have ever since maintained, enlarging their
connection every year, and increasing their unrivalled facilities for obtaining the most elegantizbrics from abroad. They
employ none but cutters of the very first class, and their assortment of summer goods, recently imported, includes the
most beautiful plain and fancy Cassimers. Zephyr Cloths,
Drills, Marseilles and other Vestings, together with a variety
of entirely new styles of goods for summer Coats, Sacks,
Pantaloons, Vests, &c. These elegant fabrics, cut after the
latest Paris modes, in gentlemen's costume, from the materialse of the ready-made summer stock, at this popular establishment, while those who prefer having their clothes made
to measure, will find the fit, style and finish of the suits
made by Jennings & Co., the ne plus ultra of elegance.

W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 201 Broadway,
American Hotel.

NEW UPTOWN FANCY GOODS STORE-New Uptown Fancy Goods Store—
No. 547 Breadway, between Spring and Prince-ats. The
stock embraces an elegant variety of articles suitable for
wedding and Holiday presents, Stationery, Perfumes, Fans,
Papier-maché, Porcelain' and Giass Ware. Particular attention paid to stamping Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., on
paper and envelopes free of charge to purchasers. A beautiful assortment of Writing Decks, Portfolios, Opera Glassea,
Canes, Umbrellas, Riding Whips, Work Boxes, Dressing
Cases, Statuettes, &c. A particularly fine assortment of Shell
Combs, and, in short, of every article in the Fancy Busicess,
both useful and ornamental. The subscribers rely upon moderate prices, tastefully selected goods, and courteous attention to visitors, for obtaining a share of public patromage.

NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS .- HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s newly improved Æolian Planos surpass all others for purity and sweetness of tone, and for standing in tune. A large assortment at their New York Ware-rooms. Planos to let. Second-hand Planos for sale. Gash paid for Planos. Gould & Berry, No. 297 Broadway.

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tax Company, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tex Establishment in the city. We assure our readers that shey can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

T. GILBERT & Co's IMPROVED ÆOLIAN Tianos.—New York Ware Rooms, No. SSB Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., and opposite the Broadway Theater, where the largest assortment of Pianos, with or without the Improved Eclian, may be found, and will be sold at great bargalas. These instruments are now coming into general use. The improvement T. Gilbert & Co. have made upon Coleman's original Eclian is very great.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hell, No. 131 Nassau st., New York, and No. 142 Washington st., Beston.

At No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDER-

ox is selling—
English Tapistry, Brussels, at 2/, 9/ and 10/ per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 6/6, 7/ and 3/.

Super Ingrain Carpets, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/, 5/6, 6/ and 7/.

Fine Stair Carpets 2/, 2/6, 3/, and 4/.

Cantan Matting, 1/9, 2/ and 2/6.

Floor Oil Cloths, 276, 5/; to 4/.

Window Shades, 2/, 82, and 40/.

Satia finished Floor Oil Cloths, 2/ds. wide, 6/6, 7/ and 8/.

The Emporium of Mr. John GREAson, No. 201 Greenwich-st., is the hest place in the City to procure the choicest qualities and patterns of Paper Hang-ings, Oil Clotis, Table Clotts, Gilt Comices and similar articles. These goods are not only of most excellent unite-rial, but they are of the very newest styles, and are sold at prices really amazingly cheap. [Sanday News.

CARPETINGS, &c. - SMITH & LOUNS-

CARPETING.—As the great hurry of business is getting over, and baving a large assortment of Carpeting, Oil Cloths, and other goods in the line of business, and will now commence selling them off at very reduced prices, these who are in want of a handsome Taesstry, Brussels, Three-Ply or Ingrain Carpet, are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods. Goods shown freely at No. 111 Bowery. Please remember the name and No. 11. M. GILLESPIE.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & UMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, sorner of White-st, have a received, direct from the European manufactories, per a arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assertment of homost every the entire and elegant assertment of a Mossile Velvet and Tepestry Carpeting, surpassing anying ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, instruction our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than are stores selling similar goods.

WIG AND HAIR DYE .- BATCHELOR'S fanufactory, No. 4 Wall-st., is the best place in the city for recurring these attleles; his original Liquid Hair Dye holds he highest place in public estimation, and for the last four-sen years has given the greatest satisfaction to thousands he have used it in all parts of the world. As a Wig and suppose maker he has no equal. Copy his address, and be-

WILSON & TROW's Directory of the

GOURAUD's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is Gouzaup's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckies, sait rheum, flesh-worms, totter, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Sabtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Liy White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., noar Broadway.

THE NINE DAYS' WONDER .- A certain THE MINE DAYS WONDER.—A CERTAIN gentleman nine days ago began using DAYIS'S Rahvene, for changing heir to its former color; the work is three-quarters accomplished, and but a few more applications will be necessary. It acts upon the roots and causes a new secretion of the natural coloring as stance. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general Dépôt, No. 366 Grand-st., and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 362 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, No. 111 Houston-st.

To the Wise.—In Time to Prevent Sickness.—Brandern's Pills have been proved by experience to be innocent. even when given to those of the most tender age or weak frame. They are estain in their emative effect, as the testimony of thousands daily prove. They cure all pain or weakness, simply by purifying the blood. At this season of the year, they ought to be used upon the first appearance of sickness—three or four doses of four or five pills each, for as many days, would often insure health during the summer months—and in any event, the health would be greatly improved by the adoption of this advice, which is equally sdapted to the allegathist, homopathist, hydropathist or sangathist. They will all find that the evacuation of the bowels in the Spring, by a vegetable medicine like Brandern's Pills, will pay them a large return of health and vigor. Recent and chronic diseases of every shade, from Inflammation of the Bowels to Chronic Rheumatiam, have been cured by the use of Brandern's Pills. During hot weather, the bowels must be regular or we can have no health. When this ordination of rature does not take place, the Pills must be used. From two to five will generally be sufficient, and unlike all other purgatives, the bowels after a few dosea, are found more regular—a quality unknown to other medicines of this class. I can refer to numerous persons who have cured themselves of the most grievously costive babit, by the use of these Pills. In some cases only one Pill was used every night for several months; in others, it was continued during a whole year; but in every instance the bowels were restored to full vigor and regularity.

CHANGE OF NUMBER.

Dr. Brandern's Office in Broadway, is now at No. 417, between Lispenard and Canal-sts. Next year he will occupy one at the corner of the block. None need mistake, as his store is the niddle one—No. 417—where the Brandern. N. B.—My Counting house is for the present at No. 69 Lispenard-st. TO THE WISE. -IN TIME TO PREVENT

"If so very soon I'm done for, I wonder what I was begun for." This will be an appropriate epitaph for the defunct humbugs, which needy know-nothings are attempting to impose upon the public, as equal to Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, for the destruction of Roaches, Bedbugs, Fleas, Moths, Ants, Flies, Plant Lice, Rats, and Mice. When a flask or box of the genuine article can be obtained of Lyon, 424 Broadway, or his agents, for 25 cents, who will buy the spurious and dangerous compounds? Echo answers—who?

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-Hamsburgh and Jersey City for 12t conts per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penay Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MOR-ROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Cambria sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

We shall issue on WEDNESDAY MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk on Wednesday morning. Price,

Gov. Kossuth's speech, made on Saturday evening, to the Young Men of Albany, is one of the most eloquent and interesting delivcred by him since his arrival in this country. We commend its perusal especially to the class of minds to which it was originally addressed, the young, generous, aspiring, and unprejudiced .-Some passages can hardly be surpassed in the choicest records of eloquence.

THE NOMINATIONS .- The telegraph gives us reports from several important points, of the manner in which the nomination of Pierce is re-ceived. The South is told that he is entirely reiable, and stands on the extremest Southern plank of the platform.

By TELEGRAPH.—Our dispatches this morning are devoted mainly to the late Conven-

We have interesting news from San Juan del Sur, at the other end of the Nicaragua route. More murders of Americans by Mexicans on

the Texan frontier, are reported. The South Carolina papers are inidguantly repu-

disting Gen. Commander, the renowned excluded Delegate. Elizur Wright is on trial at Boston on the charge

brought by the United States Government of assisting a fellow-being to escape from eternal slavery. The cholera is spreading in the West. Several

deaths have occurred in Cincinnati. Various disasters and crimes are reported, as

THE NEW MAN.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, just nominated for President at Baltimore, is the son of Benjamin Pierce, an unlearned but honest, kind-hearted man, who served his country in the Revolution. was for many years Sheriff of Hillsborough County, and finally elected Governor. His social worth and personal popularity laid the foundation of his son's fortunes.

Franklin Pierce is a man of fair personal character, moderate abilities and the bitterest partisan feelings. He evidently considers that this country was created on purpose to be ruled by the party styling itself 'Democratic,' and never harbored a suspicion that that party ever was or could be in error. If asked what was the occasion of Adam's Fall, he would instinctively answer "Federalism." He never had one Progressive idea, but is in all things a model Hunker.

Gen. Pierce was repeatedly chosen to the New-Hampshire Legislature, (House,) of which he was finally made Speaker. He was first elected to Congress in 1833, (March.) took his seat the following December, and served through two terms, when he was chosen into the Senate, where he served from 1837 to 1842, when he resigned. He won no position in either House, and was not qualified to win any. He is essentially an ordinary man in everything but partisanship, but his Loco-Focoism is of a vindictive and malignant type peculiar to New-

Hampshire.-Ohio alone vainly attempting to Gov. Hunr's letter to the Mayor of Rochester, showing why it is not advisable to call an Extra Session of our Legislature with a view to the rigorous prosecution of our unfinished Canals, because the work cannot in that way be expedited, but requires an amendment of the Constitution, through which it may be completed within four years. Gov. Hunt clearly and cogently sets forth the true doctrine on the general subject, and we ask for his letter the careful perusal of every New-Yorker. Unless the Constitution be amended, the Canals cannot be completed, except in the dilatory, doubting fashion now authorized, by the annual appropriation of a part of their surplus proceeds to this purpure. Indeed, we apprehend that, if Governor Hunt's suggestions are disregarded, the Erie Canal will never be enlarged at all; since the new channels of transportation between

ing off the business of the present Eric Canal and seriously diminishing its revenue. The Enlarged Canal, by greatly cheapening transportation. would araw freight from the Ohio, the Illinois and the Mississippi, which, in its absence, is being gradually drawn off into other channels, until already we fear the golden moment has been rejected by Faction and that the future can never restore it. However, the earnest friends of the policy which has made New-York the Empire State and this City the Commercial Emporium must not despair but struggle on.

-We urge every New-Yorker to read Gov. Hunt's letter, and be content with no second-hand statement of its contents, like that of The Herald. which, with characteristic ignorance and audacity,

"We are glad to observe that the Governor takes a proper view of the Whig suggestion to convene a Con-vention to amend the Constitution. He dissents from this proposition, for the very cogent reason that the object sought can be as speedily and as surely attained through the regular course pointed out in the Constitution as it now stands"

Now it is true that Gov. Hunt professes to amend the Constitution through the action of the Legislature and People without calling a Convention; but the reader of The Herald's paragraphy only would infer that he opposes Constitu tional amendment in any manner, while in truth he warmly urges such amendment, deeming it indispensable. This is about the average fairness of the representations of Whig opin ons and Whig statesmen in that reckless and unprincipled sheet.

THE NEW SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

We do trust that the year 1852 witnesses the last assemblages of certain active politicians of our country in rival National Conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. We believe the unprejudiced good sense of the Country utterly condemns these gatherings, regarding them as exceedingly dangerous in their aspects, opening a door to the grossest corruptions, and continually tending to the defeat of the popular will. If we did not know that a strict constructionist is always a little looser in construing the Constitution than anybody else where his own interests or prejudices require such liberality, we should expect the 'State Rights' men to denounce these assemblages as tending toward consolidation and the practical absorption of all power by self-constituted convocations unknown to the Constitution

A National Convention, as we have already explained, is under very strong temptation to make a candidate for President, instead of merely presenting one whom the People have already fixed upon; since in the former case the candidate's obligation to the delegates is far greater, and his gratitude will probably be proportionate. It is almost certain to set aside all candidates who have any positive character, any notable history, any definite ideas, and propose instead some negative, half-and-half, smallminded personage, who has never been of sufficient consequence to offend or excite jealousy, and who never had an idea beyond the pale of his party catechism. We have fallen upon great times for little men, and this wretched machinery of National Conventions is one potent cause of it.

We do not mean that Gen. Pierce affords any special illustration of these truths. We do not at all imply that his party will not elect him. We believe he has sufficient ability to make a respectable President after the pattern of Van Buren or Polk.

But this we do mean, and call all men to not cordially support, nor that they may; witness, that 'the party' never sent its delegates to Baltimore to nominate Frank. Pierce for President. There were not two hundred men out of New-Hampshire who desired his nomination, and hardly so many anywhere who expected it. He owes whatever of good fortune he may have, not to the People, but to the Delegates and a few scheming outsiders, and he must bestow his gratitude accordingly.

Three or four weeks ago, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow of Tennessee reached our City from the South, kept on to Connecticut and held a confab with Gov. Seymour, thence up to Concord, N. H. to call on Frank. Pierce, and to Massachusetts to see Caleb Cushing -all these having been, with him, officers in the Mexican War. We knew at once that there was Presidential game affoat. but just what it did not become us to inquire, and we could not have learned if we had. Now the milk in the cocoa-nut is accounted for, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Gen. Pillow don't secure one of the fattest berths under Gen. Pierceprovided Pierce gets elected. This is a world wherein many things happen apparently by chance, because some long head has planned and fixed then before-

-We have a good many who talk in favor of giving the election of President directly to the People, but who will do something? No amendment of the Constitution is really needed; and the abolition of our present Electoral machinery would not forward the matter one straw. What odds whether there are Electors or not, so long as each party must have one fore-ordained candidate, and every voter must * support the regular nomination ' or throw away his vote? What is needed is simply an agreement that each voter may indorse (by writing or in print) his personal preference for President and Vice-President on his ballot-that such indorsements shall be duly counted and returned-and that all the Government to foster one branch of leductry to the destrict of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another party throughout the Union. This at once obviates all necessity for National Conventions or special nominations; it restores to every voter his natural right to say whom he prefers for President, of which he is now deprived, being obliged to vote the Nation-

al Convention nominees or throw his vote away: it insures that the discussion of the merits of rival candidates shall be wholly unconstrained and may be prosecuted up to the day of Election; and if a candidate should prove unworthy, each voter may vote for some one else without detriment to the principles he deems vital and wishes to uphold. Under this system, strong and positive men would generally be chosen. while at present they stand little chance: and a statesman might well feel honored by the suffrages of several thousands of his countrymen although he should not be elected, since he would know that this expression of their confidence was wholly unconstrained, and in no manner periled the success of his party. Statesmen of all parties! why not unite in giving the People a real voice in the choice of their Presidents? People of all parties! why not unite in demanding it ?

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

The ege is strikingly Progressive. Steam, Railroads, Power-Presses. Electric Telegraphs, have wrought and are still working mementous revolutions. Each cycle has its victory greater than Waterloo. The world of Mind sympathizes with that of Matter. Hence Mankind are wiser. more enlightened, than they were thirty. twenty, or even five years ago. Millions are unlearning old errors, are learning new truths-(new to them, though old as the universe)-so that you could hardly suggest a better test of an ignoramus than his believing and thinking on all subjects just as his father and grandfather did. Movement is the test of Life, and 'to lie in cold

obstruction' is Death. -The self-styled 'Democracy' of this country has held five or six delegated National Conventions at Baltimore, at intervals of four years respectively, and has passed substantially the following series of Resolves at three or four of them. We have already printed them as set forth by former Conventions; but here is the version of 1852:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CON-Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American People.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature

of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popu-iar will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conimposture too monstrous for the popular ere

ulity,
—Is the foregoing true? Do you, reader! no matter of what party, find the party which puts forth this declaration evincing any such "distinctive" trust in the popular intelligence, patriotism and discrimination as is here boasted Do you find them more willing than the Whigs to have both sides fairly presented to the People and a verdict rendered accordingly? Do you really believe that South Carolina or Arkansas reposes a profounder trust in the intelligence and ustice of the masses than Vermont or Tennessee does? Have you found the Whigs particularly prone to monstrous impostures and experiments on the popular credulity ! If not, what do you think of the modesty, the courtesy, the verneity of the foregoing resolutions !- But let us pro-

ceed:

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views,
the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a General Convention of the States,

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

-We should have more patience with such eneralities as these if it were not notorious that early every exercise of "doubtful constitutional powers" has been the work of this same selfrighteous, strictly construing 'Democracy.' Mr. Jefferson was the father of the school of strict construction, yet he bought Louisiana of Napoleon. frankly admitting that the act had no warrant whatever in the Constitution. The absolute and unlimited Embargo, which soon followed, was sweeping act of exceedingly doubtful constitutionality. The National Bank of 1816 was chartered by the Democracy, opposed by a large majority of the Federalists. The arbitrary removal by Gen. Jackson of the Secretary of the Treasury in order to wrest the Public Deposits from their law-prescribed depository, and the coincident claim of an inherent right in the President to place the Publie Moneys wherever he saw fit, were clamorously applanded by 'the Democracy.' The Annexation Texas to our country by a mere Joint Resolution of Congress, in violation of treaties and at the minent hazard of a war, was sustained by that Democracy,' though there is not a syllable in the Constitution to justify such an asquisition, unless by the most roundabout and dubious construction. In the face of such facts -and these are but a sample-how nauseous this Pharisaical cant about the inexpediency of doing what 'the Democracy' never yet failed to do when anything was to be made by it! Whenever war, rapine, aggression destruction is the game, 'Democracy' is no stick ler: but talk of Internal Improvement, encouragement to Industry, the promotion of Arts and Sciences, or anything in the way of Beneficence. and 'Democracy' is paralyzed by its fear of trans-

cending the Constitution. 2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to comme zee and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Well, does it authorize Congress to prosecute special works of Improvement? or any works at all? Surely, if Congress may do any thing in the premises, it should be something general-that is, calculated to benefit all sections of the country. Do you mean to controvert this? or what do you

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local Internal Improvements, or other State pur-poses; nor would such assumption be just or expedient. -Well, what party ever said it would be

4. That justice and round policy forbid the Federal Government to fester one branch of ludustry to the det

doubtless chuckled over the idea that they had devised a mode of saying to the Free Traders that Protection does foster one branch of Industry, does favor one section, at the expense of others, without alarming or alienating Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. But why not speak manfailly? Why not say—'Protective duties, such as Washington, 'Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams and 'even Jackson commended, do foster one branch of 'industry, do benefit one section, at the expense of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to these principles and compresses of the Constitution, which are broad compresses of the Constitution, which are broad compresses of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people. distinct declaration of principle, and what we seek is a roundly worded declaration which may be interpreted to mean anything or nothing.' 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Govern

ment to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

-Did anybody ever hear of a party out of power that masn't in favor of "the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs?" And did anybody ever hear of a party getting into power on the strength of such professions and remembering them for a single hour afterward? Oh! Buncombe! Buncombe! many are the professors of humbug, but Democracy an-hungered for spoils out-doeth them all! How does it happen that we hare a public debt to pay off?

here a public debt to pay off?

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of -We say these men don't believe what they

have asserted, and we prove it by their own acts. Here is our own State, and three-fourths of all the States, subject to their control and management, as every State but Vermont has been, at some time since the 'Independent Treasury' was enacted. Now if it be true with regard to the Federal Government that "the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable," &c., it is manifestly true with regard to the State Governments also. Yet every one of these Democratic States, with the possible exception of Arkansas, Texas, and California, collect their own revenues in Bank notes, depositing them in Banks, and are at all times borrowing of Banks or trusting them in a hundred ways. Nothing could well be more intimate and confidential than the intercourse between the Governments and Banks of the Democratic States as well as others. Time and again have we called their attention to this glaring discrepancy between their professions and their acts. Yet they neither justify the former nor amend the latter .-While they so gravely resolve that the divorce of Bankland State is indispensable, they yet uniformly persist in and profit by their union, in every State where a decent bank is to be found. Either their principles are ruinous or their acts are rascally .-Which is the fact ?

Which is the fact?

8. That the liseral principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitutior, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the pivilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the Alien and Sedition laws from our statue book.

-Very good; but who objects?

 That Congress has no power under the Constitu-tion to interfere with or control the domestic matina-tions of the several States, and that such States are the tions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abellitonists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation therets, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable endency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our po-litical institutions.

Resolved, that the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery sgitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, stending on this national platform, will ablde by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the ectsknown as the Compromise measures settled by the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included: which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Recolect. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

These two last resolves are new (the foregoing being the planks of former Baltimore platforms,) and they show what strides the Slave Power is making toward unlimited dominion. Hitherto the Abolition of Slavery in the States, through the action of Congress or of other States, has been the target of denunciation ; but these new resolves denounce all "agitation" adverse to Slavery any where or on any ground whatever. To have been friend of the Wilmot Proviso in 1847-8-9 is to have been somehow implicated in "slavery agitation," and so to be obnoxious to the anathemas here thundered. Nay, if the Slavery Propaganda were now to send an armed colony of slaveholders into New-Mexico, Nebraska or California, expressly to establish Slavery therein, these resolves interdict and denounce any "agitation" in hostility thereto. Yet here is not a hint of rebuke for the noisy and persistent agitators in behalf of Slavery, scores of whom were members of the Convention. It is only Liberty, not Slavery, that

incurs the proscription of false Democracy. Resolved, That the Proceeds of the Public Lands Resoured, That the Proceeds of the Public Landscought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repuguant

-Is that all? Why do you throw stones at dend dog, without having the courage to look a live one in the face? The FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS is now the question; why do you not meet it ! A resolve approving its justice and policy was submitted to your Convention, referred to the Resolution Committee, and there smothered -in its stead we have this kick at a bygone proposition! Why not resolve yourselves opposed to

X - The remaining resolves of the Baltimore Con-Noah's Flood? vention we must let pass in a lump, having no room for farther comments. Here they are:

room for farther comments. Here they are:

Rescived, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the pussage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval or two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyransical domination of the Bank of the United Shates, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Latted States, and from a corrupting system of general Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virgunia Resonations of 1702 and 1708, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1759, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is recoved to corry them out in their obvious meaning and investigations.

-The reader cannot fail to have remarked the negative, backward-looking, destructive, donothing character of this whole series of resolutions. They are all 'cah't' and 'must n't,' and decidedly opposed, or else mere wind and nothing. Nowhere do they recognize any obligation resting on the Government to do anything for the People-and any attempt to foster Industry er promote Internal Improvement is treated as a scheme for personal or local advantage at the expense of the whole body. The flag raised by the Convention is that of distrust, of despair, of de niel, and want of faith. If all that it distinctly proposes were done, the sum total would be just nothing. We cannot believe the American People can be induced, by ever so fulsome flattery and by a name even so popular as Democracy, to turn over their Government to a party whose creed is so empty of aught save negations on every subject but Slavery.

Wm. R. King on Free-Soilism.

Col. WM. R. KING, of Ala., was among he rotables addressed by Messrs. Greer and Donaldson last summer in relation to the Presidency. Col. King's responsewhich we commend to the special regard of The Evening Post and all adherents of the Buffalo Platform-was as follows:

of The Evening Post and all adherents of the Buffalo Platform—was as follows:

Tescaloosa, Ala, July 26, 1851.

Dear Sir: Your letter reached Selims after i had left for the mountains, and was forwarded by the Postmaster to this place. The divisions which unfortunately exist in the Democratic party, are, indeed, as you so forcibly represent, deeply to be deplored, and a serious question is presented, can the evil be remedied? For one, I must confess that I can see no such indications, either North or South, as would lead to the belief that the breach will be speedily closed up; for so long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend themselves to the advocacy of Free Sedi dectrines, and make common cause with the marrin-cipied and the infamous agistors and Abolitionisis, an portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. All our troubles here arises from the extraordinary conduct of these professing Democrats, in whom the Democracy once reposed unbounded confidence, and left delighted to honor; but for their base abandanment of principle, Abolitionism would have still been confined to a portion of the Whig party, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics. But for them the South would have been saved from that unjust legislation, which has aroused a portion of her proad and excitable population seriously to contemplate a dissolution of the Union. Now, Sir, much as I disapprove of any movement either in the North or in the South calculated to destroy this great Government, the finest, and properly administered, the best the world ever saw, I am free to declase that I make many allowances for those of the South who, smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong infleted on them, would free themselves from all communion with States or people, who, regarcless of their Constitutional obligations, are warring againts their rights—rights, the preservation of which are essential to the personal security of every Southerner, and which, if not respected, would make a union w San Demingo—and coolly look on, if they did not rejoice to see, the blood of our mothers, wives, and sisters, moisten their native soil, did is give such a doubtful boon as liberty to such a people as the blacks? I have ever been a Democrator the Jeffersonian school, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the permanency of our government depends on its being administered in strict accordance with Democratic principles; and yet I cannet consent to owe the temporary ascendancy of the Democratic party to a union with Abolitionists. With the good and true Democrats of the North and North-west, I am ready to meet as brother neets brother; to stand with them, shoulder to shoulder, and contend for victory, be our standard-bearer whom he may, come from what quarter he may, only let him be falthful to the guarantees of the Constitution and the uncompromising enemy of all disorganizers. But we must have no pretended friends in our camp, who, while they cry "hall, brothers," would stab us under the fifth rib. If the true Democracy cannot bear aloft the diag of victory, better let it trail in the dust than be upheld by the hands of those who, to subserve their nefarious purposes, would as readily trample it under feet as wave it to the breeze. I believe I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of this State, when I say we have no accitonal preferences, and stand fully prepared to give our support to the nominee of a Democratic Convention, properly constituted, whether they reside in the North, file South, the East, or the West, Many of us, however, entertain the opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would be true policy, and productive of the best interests of the party and the-country, to have a Nothern man designated for the Presidency, Individually, although I have a personal preference, I could give my cordial support to any of the distinguished gentlemen you have named, either for the tirst or second office, knowing, as I do, their intelligence, integrity and devotion to the whole country for the irst or second office, knowing, as I do, their intelligence, integrity and devotion to the whole country.
Will not next winter be early enough to
fix on the time for holding the Convention?
The place is of minor importance. I do not
think the people of this State have, as yet, turned
their attention to this matter. For the kindly terms in
which you are pleased to speak of me personally, aceyt my thanks. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing
you in Washington. Faithfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. Donaidson, Esq. William R. Kino.

Will the Convention of the property of the country of t

Will the Evening Post oblige us by lesting its readers see this letter? The original is now in the possession of an active 'Democrat' in our City.

Our friend John McKeon was down at Baltimore last week, 'going it,' after his impulsive and whole-souled fashion, for Cass and nothing short, when a by-stander remarked, McKeon, you had better take things more quietly-you may get into trouble if you talk so freely." John scanned the large crowd of Now-Yorkers present with the practiced eye of an ex-District Attorney, and replied, " No. Sir, I think I know where I am, and who are about me. There, for example, is J. S., whom I once convicted of aggravated assault and battery, resulting in homicide; there is M. M., whom I tried for a felony; there is I. R., whom I tried for conspiracy and convicted of riot; there is J. A., whom I tried for murder-and so on for a score or two. I don't believe there is another man present who has so many tried friends about him as I have, and I shall say just what I please,"

ROBERT E. SCOTT of Virginia has proved as deadly a marksman as his renowned relative, Capt. Martin Scott of glorious memory. At the first crack of his rifle, the thirteen candidates for President who answered affirmatively his demand for a pledge to veto any serious modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, have dropped dead at his feet. The Baltimore Convention has spent a week in burying their lifeless and odorous remains. The Presidential nomination has fallen on one of the two (Pierce and Butler) from whom he received no answer-at least, none in season to publish them prior to the nomination. Let the fate of the victimized baker's dozen serve as a

Before the Baltimore Convention had made its nominations, we received a Chicago paper containing a full account of its permanent organization by the choice of John W. Davis as President, &c. This fact will give some idea of the present rapidity of intercourse by Lightniag

The New-Orleans papers announce the departure of several bundred families, who are weading their way to the northern climate, to remain